



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

Tu nous annonce que Tu donnes la main au françois.<sup>1</sup> Tu n'ignores pas, Mon pere, que nos encêtres après L'avoir rencontré, n'ont pas souffert qu'il marche par terre ; ils l'ont porté sur des robes. tu nous assure qu'il est ton frere, et cette parole suffit pour achever de te doner entierement nos cœurs.

ne crains rien, mon pere, puisque Tu as le coeur assez fort pour pardonner ce que nos fous ton fait. tu leur fais charité ; et ils auront assez d'esprit pour se mieux comporter, et les vieillards les veilleront de près.

nous désirons tous de te voir, pour te communiquer nos pensées. nous étions deux disposés a suivre le Tailleur, qui nous à répondu qu'il n'avoit pas d'ordre pour cela. Si tu as le même desiré que nous, commande lui de nous mener, nous serons toujours prêts.

Tu nous dis que Bien des mauvais oiseaux rodent sur notre rivière, de n'écouter aucune des mauvaises chansons qui se chantent, et de rester tranquilles. c'est à quoi nous travaillons, mon pere ; les chefs, les vieillards et les considérés s'occupent continuellement à faire enterrer le casse-tête des jeunes gens. ainsi nous sommes déterminés a te regarder agir, jusqu'à ceque Tu nous ordonne quelque chose.

nous ne pouvons rien te dire de plus, n'ayants pas assez d'esprit. nous sçavons mieux penser que discourir.

Je ne suis pas chef, mon pere, mais c'est avec leur approbation et en leur présence que je te parle. ce sont mes chefs qui m'engagent à parler pour eux, aux quels je me joins pour te doner Tous ensemble, la main.

harangueur

LA PATE DE DINDE.

chef

COUDGIACHE.

chef

\*MICHIKITENON, frere de lagesse.<sup>2</sup>

chef

L'ÉTOURNEAU, chef du petit fort West  
du lac michigan.

\*Michikitenon est le frere de lagesse mort dans les colonies.

### 3. *South Carolina in the Presidential Election of 1800.*

When the Sixth Congress assembled for its second session, November 17, 1800, the general impression at Washington was that the result of the presidential canvass then in progress depended on the action of South Carolina, especially since the triumph of the Republicans in New York and the *impasse* in Pennsylvania. In the end, as is well known, the process of election resolved itself into two decisions. First, it was decided by the electoral votes that the next president should be one of the Republican candidates ; sec-

<sup>1</sup> If this be true, it would appear that Prior had been unduly influenced by the proclamation of George Rogers Clark, calling for volunteers for his Louisiana expedition, printed in the *Centinel of the Northwestern Territory* of January 25, 1794, and had not duly regarded St. Clair's proclamation of December 7, 1795, against the expedition. *St. Clair Papers*, II. 321.

<sup>2</sup> Lagesse was the principal chief of the Pottawatomes. A speech of his to Hamtramck, delivered in the summer of 1792, is in *American State Papers, Indian Affairs*, I. 241.

only, the House of Representatives chose Jefferson rather than Burr. It may fairly be said that the election in South Carolina was the turning-point in the first of these decisions. Its critical importance will, it is thought, lend interest to the following letters, addressed to Jefferson and Madison, and written, with one exception, by the chief leader of their party in South Carolina. The texts are derived from the originals in the Bureau of Rolls and Library in the Department of State at Washington, by the kindness of Mr. S. M. Hamilton.

Charles Pinckney (1758-1824), the writer of most of these letters, was the son of a first cousin of the brothers General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney and Major Thomas Pinckney. With the former, he had been a member of the Philadelphia Convention of 1787. He had been governor of South Carolina from 1789 to 1792 and from 1796 to 1798. Since 1798 he had been a member of the United States Senate from South Carolina. By the services which he describes in the following letters he entitled himself to the Spanish mission, which he held from 1802 to 1806. The administration ultimately lost confidence in him (*Writings of Gallatin*, I. 391).

Beside what they reveal to us of the general aspects of Carolina politics at the turn of the century (an interesting field only partially explored) and the curious personality of Charles Pinckney, these letters, especially that which is here numbered IX., cast light on the attempt to poll the votes of South Carolina for Jefferson and C. C. Pinckney. If her votes had been so cast, the former, it is now seen, would have been elected president, the latter vice-president. The managers of the Federal caucus at Philadelphia had foreseen such a possibility, or that of Pinckney's winning the first place, when they put him in nomination. Thus, Sedgwick, in a letter to King, dated Stockbridge, September 26, 1800 (*Life and Correspondence of Rufus King*, III. 309), says: "At the time we agreed on Mr. Pinckney as a candidate, which was at a meeting of the whole federal party in Congress, we had every assurance which could be given by the members from S. Carolina, that whatever might be the character of their electors, such was the popularity of General Pinckney, that all the votes of that state would be given to him—if federal, of course for Adams and Pinckney, if antifederal, for Pinckney and Jefferson." Proposals looking to a vote for Pinckney and Jefferson were evidently made to the former at Columbia. Alexander Garden, in his *Eulogy on Gen. Chs. Cotesworth Pinckney*, p. 35, says, "It is a fact well understood, that . . . General C. C. Pinckney, by consenting to unite his name with that of Mr. Jefferson, would have secured to himself the unanimous vote of the Electors of South Carolina

as Vice-President ;” and he relates Pinckney’s refusal. See also the letters of Gadsden to Adams and of Adams to Gadsden in Adams’s *Life and Writings*, IX. 579, 584, and of Troup to King, in the latter’s *Life and Correspondence*, III. 340. The Rev. Dr. C. C. Pinckney, in his *Life of General Thomas Pinckney*, pp. 155–157, fortifies the story with the authority of Justice Johnson and with that of Chancellor De Saussure, who, he says, was “a member of the committee sent by the members of the legislature to confer with General Pinckney.” The statements made by Charles Pinckney (p. 127, *post*), seem to preclude the notion that the overtures to his cousin were made by the majority of the Republicans. The legislature numbered 161, with ten absentees. Upon the average, there were 85 for the Republican candidates to 66 for the Federalists. Even though 70 of the former were uncompromising in party loyalty, the other fifteen were enough to hold the balance. The committee which proposed the fusion must apparently have represented these, and certain of the Federal party, to which latter De Saussure belonged.

The biographer of Thomas Pinckney quotes De Saussure as relating that a committee, of which he was a member, twice made overtures, of the kind described, to General Pinckney. With this it happens to be possible to compare De Saussure’s contemporary account of the transaction. In a letter written from Columbia on December 2, 1800, to John Rutledge in Washington, De Saussure said : “We could easily have formed a ticket, which would have been elected by a great majority, for the election of Mr. Jefferson and Gen. Pinckney. But on the most mature deliberation, we deemed it wisest and most honorable to adhere to the federal arrangements, for the equal support of Mr. Adams and Gen. Pinckney. Gen. Pinckney firmly resisted any inducement to be associated with Mr. Jefferson, at the expence of Mr. Adams.” This quotation is given in the *Providence Journal* of December 24, 1800, in the course of an anonymous communication from Washington (really written by Senator Theodore Foster to Nicholas Brown).

I. CHARLES PINCKNEY TO JEFFERSON.<sup>1</sup>

October 12 : 1800

Dear Sir,

I have written you very often lately but have never yet had the pleasure of a line from you, or known whether you have received my Letters. indeed from the manner in which a Letter from M<sup>r</sup>. Nicholas came to me after being opened, I have every reason to believe very few

<sup>1</sup> Jefferson Papers, Department of State, Ser. 2, Vol. 66, No. 65. Endorsed by Jefferson : “Pinckney Charles. Oct. 26, 1800. rec<sup>d</sup> Nov. 24.”

if any of my friends Letters reach me, or those I write, the Gentlemen to whom they are Addressed. I wish to know how things will go, in Maryland and Pennsylvania and Delaware and Jersey. the influence of the officers of the Government and of the Banks and of the British and Mercantile Interest will be very powerful in Charleston. I think we shall in the City as Usual; loose  $\frac{2}{3}$ <sup>ds</sup> of the representation, but the City has generally not much influence at Columbia. our Country Republican Interest has always been very strong, and I have no doubt will be so now. I have done every thing to strengthen it and mean to go to Columbia to be at the Election of Electors. the 24 numbers of *the Republican*<sup>1</sup> which I have written have been sent on to you, and I trust you have received and approved them. they are written in much moderation and have been circulated as much as possible. so has the *little Republican Farmer* I shewed you in Philadelphia and which has been reprinted in all our *Southern States*.<sup>2</sup> with these and my Speeches on Juries, Judges, Ross' Bill the Intercourse Bill and the Liberty of the Press,<sup>3</sup> we have Literally sprinkled Georgia and N<sup>o</sup> Carolina *from the Mountains to the Ocean*. Georgia will be *Unanimous*, North Carolina 8 or 9,<sup>4</sup> Tennessee Unanimous, and I am hopefull we shall also. I suppose you must have got the Volume of my Speeches. one was sent you by Post and another by Water Via Philadelphia. I have done every thing that was possible here and have been obliged *alone* to take the whole abuse of the Parties United against us. they single me out, as the object. my situation is difficult and delicate, but I push Straight on in those principles which I have always pursued, and in which I would persevere if there were but *ten Men* left who continued to think with me

October 16.— 1800

Since the within written we have had the election for Charleston, which by dint of the Bank and federal Interest, is reported by the Managers to be against us 11 to 4—that is the federalists are reported to have 11 out of 15 the number for the City representation.<sup>5</sup> many of our Members run within 28 and 30 and 40 and we think we get *four* in—I believe 5. to shew you what has been the Contest and the abuse I have been obliged to Bear, I inclose you some of the last days Publications. I suppose this unexpected opposition to *my Kinsman* who has never been opposed here before as *member for the City*, will sever and divide me from him and his Brother forever,<sup>6</sup> for the federalists all charge me with

<sup>1</sup> Doubtless contributed to a Charleston newspaper. They are mentioned by O'Neall, *Bench and Bar*, I. 141, but seem never to have been collected in a volume; but see *post*, p. 124.

<sup>2</sup> It may be conjectured that this refers to *Three Letters, Written, and Originally Published, under the Signature of a South Carolina Planter, . . . by Charles Pinckney . . . Philadelphia, "Aurora" Office, 1799; reprinted, with some changes of title and contents, at Charleston the same year.*

<sup>3</sup> *Speeches of Charles Pinckney, Esq. in Congress. . . . Printed in 1800. Pp. 135.*

<sup>4</sup> The actual number proved to be 8 for Jefferson and Burr, 4 for Adams and Pinckney.

<sup>5</sup> By the Constitution of 1790 Charleston had 15 representatives out of 124.

<sup>6</sup> C. C. Pinckney and Thomas Pinckney.

being the *sole cause* of any opposition, in this State, where all our intelligence from the Country convinces me, we shall have a *decided majority* in our Legislature. besides we mean to dispute the Election of Charleston on the ground that many have Voted who had no right and are not Citizens—I am told 200—and that a Scrutiny is to be demanded. you may be assured that I have since June labored as much as I was able,—so will I continue if my health is spared, which I trust it will, to exert myself to the Utmost, and have little doubt of succeeding. I long to hear from the Northern States. No doubt Pennsylvania will vote and do right, and Jersey—; so Gen<sup>l</sup> Mason<sup>1</sup> writes me. being lame from a recent Accident to my arm obliges me to write at intervals. I left Yesterday and now resume my pen. since this our Accounts from the Country are still more favorable, I expect to morrow to hear further and more favorably. I never before this knew the full extent of the federal Interest connected with the British and the aid of the Banks and the federal Treasury, and all their officers. they have endeavored to Shake *Republicanism in South Carolina* to its foundations, but we have resisted it firmly and I trust successfully. our Country Interest out of the reach of Banks and Custom Houses and federal officers is I think as pure as ever. I rejoice our Legislature meets 130 or 40 Miles from the Sea. As much as I have been accustomed to Politics and to Study mankind this Election in Charleston has opened to me a new view of things. never certainly was such an Election in America. we mean to contest it for 8 or 9 of the 15. it is said several Hundred more Voted than paid taxes. *the Lame, Crippled, diseased and blind were either led, lifted or brought in Carriages to the Poll.* the sacred right of Ballot was struck at, for at a late hour, when too late to counteract it, in order to know how men, who were supposed to be under the influence of Banks and federal officers and English Merchants, Voted, and that they might be Watched to know whether they Voted as they were directed, the Novel and Unwarrantable measure was used of Voting with tickets printed *on Green and blue and red and yellow paper* and Men stationed to watch the Votes. The Contest lasted several days and Nights and will be brought before the House. in the Mean time I am charged with being the Whole and *sole cause* and so much abuse and public and private Slander, I believe no man has ever yet sustained. on *some false private Charges* I have been obliged to come forward and deny them, and whenever it may be in their power, the British and federal Interest will consider it not only *as Meritorious*, but even *as a duty* to persecute me.

I request to have a line from you saying if you receive this safe. I have kept up a correspondence in North Carolina and Georgia and sent there every thing I could. We hope from North Carolina 8 and perhaps 9 and I inclose You an Extract from Louisville<sup>2</sup> that says Georgia will be unanimous. I congratulate you most sincerely on the Change in

<sup>1</sup> Doubtless Gen. Stevens Thompson Mason, of Virginia, U. S. Senator from 1794 to 1803.

<sup>2</sup> Then the capital of Georgia.

Maryland and the probable one in North Carolina and Rhode Island. In this State I have no doubt nor ever had.

October 26: 1800—Our accounts respecting our State Legislature are every day more favorable. from those We have heard of We are sure now to have a decided majority and We still have to hear from other counties which have been always republican and which in fact we considered our strong ground. I send this under cover to M<sup>r</sup> Madison and am hopeful you will get it safe and unbroken, my Letters have many of them come to me open which obliges me to use this precaution [mutilated].

From my going to CoLumbia to be at the Election of Electors and other circumstances it will be late before I can go to Washington this year. besides my arm is not yet so strong as to risque too much with it in travelling and as I go by Land I must go slow, one great object I have in going by Land is to *see you at Monticello*, and my esteemed Friends M<sup>r</sup> Madison and M<sup>r</sup> Monroe. I have just got a Letter from M<sup>r</sup> Dawson<sup>1</sup> confirming from the authority of M<sup>r</sup> Burr the —— business of Rhode Island.<sup>2</sup> is it possible? can good come out of Galilee?

[No signature.]

## II. CHARLES PINCKNEY TO MADISON.<sup>3</sup>

Dear Sir

Permit me to put you to some little Expense and trouble in forwarding the inclosed to our friend at Monticello or wherever he may be when You get it. please send it to him under cover as I wish him much to get it safe. I congratulate You on our very fair prospects at present. We shall do well here. I am hopeful you got my little republican Farmer from Philadelphia, and afterwards from hence the Volume of my Speeches in Congress and since (that is lately) "*the Republican*" in *twenty four numbers* which I have written for this Election. As you see M<sup>r</sup> Jefferson very often I refer You to him for our political intelligence from hence as I have written him circumstantially of all our movements and prospects here, and in Georgia and North Carolina. I came home in June from Congress with a dislocated right arm, and from that time to the present I have incessantly laboured to carry this Election here and to sprinkle all the southern states with pamphlets and Essays and every thing I thought would promote the common cause against what I well knew must be the Consequence if the federalists succeeded. for this purpose if nothing prevents I go to CoLumbia to be present at the Election of Electors and shall of course be very late at Washington this Year. I am

<sup>1</sup> Probably John Dawson, M. C. from Virginia 1797–1814.

<sup>2</sup> All four of the Rhode Island electors voted for John Adams, but only three voted for Pinckney, the fourth casting a solitary vote for John Jay. It appears that in the autumn the Republicans had hopes of such a division in the electoral college of that state as would give some votes to their candidates. For a partial explanation of the action taken in Rhode Island, see the contemporary letters in G. C. Mason's *Reminiscences of Newport*, pp. 108–115.

<sup>3</sup> Madison Papers, Department of State, Vol. XXII., p. 86.

charged with being the *sole cause* of all the Opposition in South Carolina. *my two Kinsmen* have of course divided and will be separated from me in future. But regardless of this I persevere in that Line which I believe to be right and from which I have never deviated a tittle since my opposition to the British Treaty, that foundation of all our Evils and Divisions. In consequence I have been obliged to *bear alone the whole* weight of the abuse of the British and federal parties here and so much public and private scandal and rancour I believe no man has Yet borne in the same space. I still however push on and hope by our success that they shall Have something to abuse me for. Please send me a Line to say you receive this. direct to me at CoLumbia in this state. I rejoice to learn as I have just done By Post that MaryLand is returning to her friends and her Duty, and hoping and praying that before I see you in Virginia all things will be as they ought believe me with every sentiment I ought to bear towards a friend I so much value as Yourself—one whom I have not seen so long and who I so long to see my dear sir with affectionate regard

Yours Truly

CHARLES PINCKNEY

October 26: 1800

In CharLeston

My best respects to your Lady. You recollect we used often to talk about Matrimony and I have much curiosity to see your Lady. I have heard every thing I could wish of her, for certainly if ever a man deserved a good wife You did. Had You unfortunately got, as Doctor Johnson says, in to a state of Gennococracy (is it right spelt) or petticoat Government I know no man I should have pitied more nor none I could have more sincerely wept over. But as it is, if ever I get into your neighborhood I will go and see you with confidence. have you any little Madisons running about and giving you a feeling which I assert is not otherwise to be found in human nature? the unceasing affection from Penelope to Ulysses or the ardent one from Alcyone to Ceyx was weak and impotent when compared to the affection of a parent (I mean an enlightened and cultivated one, and of principle, not a Beast, as too many are) to a child. I wish you could see my little fellow<sup>1</sup> reading me his Lesson and trying to match some twice his Years, or my little Frances<sup>2</sup> playing at ten Years old a tune and singing to it on the Piano. if you did You would only wonder that politics or any thing else could ever induce me to be so much absent from them. But you know I always loved Politics and I find as I grow older I become more fond of them.

I have just heard that Rhode Island is to give us a Vote or two—is it possible? As I have asked Mr Jefferson, speaking of Rhode Island, can good come out of Galilee? I hinted to Dexter<sup>3</sup> that his Office would

<sup>1</sup> Henry Laurens Pinckney (1794–1863), who founded the *Charleston Mercury* and edited it from 1819 to 1833; M. C. 1833–1837.

<sup>2</sup> Afterward the first wife of Robert Y. Hayne.

<sup>3</sup> Samuel Dexter, Secretary of War, May 13, 1800 to February 3, 1801.



be a shortlived one, as well as some others, and the Lord of his infinite Mercy grant it.

God Bless You

I have had Your Portrait sent me for my Drawing room. It is a Most exact likeness in the face. But makes you about the Body much fatter than when I saw you. if it is so I suppose You have thriven upon Matrimony and find it a good thing

To

James Madison Esquire

[*Addressed* : "To  
The Honourable James Madison Junior  
To be left at the Post Office  
at Orange Court House  
"Virginia

"By Post"

Postmarked : "Charl S C  
Oct 27".]

### III. CHARLES PINCKNEY TO JEFFERSON.<sup>1</sup>

Dear Sir

I have just received your favour after an interval since its date of nearly one Month. I am to particularly regret Your not recieving my communications as I wanted some facts from you to aid me in the very delicate and arduous struggle I have in this state. finding from my intelligence that the Pennsylvania Senate intended to contend for a concurrent vote in the choice of Electors<sup>2</sup> and thus to shield themselves under a pretended affection for the rights of their branch from the popular odium I very early percieved that the choice of a President would in a great measure depend upon this States Vote. I therefore very assiduously have attended to this Object since June and now wait the Issue which is to be decided on on Tuesday next. my anxiety on this subject is very much increased by a Letter I have received from Governour Monroe<sup>3</sup> in answer to one I wrote him on the subject. he seems to think with me that our state must decide it and that Pennsylvania is very uncertain. Since M<sup>r</sup> Monroe's Letter I have seen *that Woods*<sup>4</sup> is elected President of the Senate of that state. this I think is a bad symptom. he is Ross's<sup>5</sup> Brother in law. it would if it was possible make me redouble my Exertions. I am hopeful we shall succeed and although my situation is truly delicate in being obliged to oppose my own Kinsman, (who does not now on that account speak to me) yet Urged by those principles it is my

<sup>1</sup> Jefferson's Papers, Ser. 2, Vol. 66, Nos. 38 a, 39. Endorsed by Jefferson : "rec<sup>d</sup> Dec. 12."

<sup>2</sup> In opposition to the proposal, made by the lower branch of the assembly, that the electors should be chosen by joint ballot of the two houses.

<sup>3</sup> James Monroe, Governor of Virginia.

<sup>4</sup> John Wood, speaker of the Senate of Pennsylvania from 1800 to 1802.

<sup>5</sup> James Ross, Federalist, U. S. Senator from 1794 to 1801.

duty never to forsake and well convinced that the Election depends on this State I have taken post with some valuable friends at CoLumbia where our legislature meet and are now in Session and here I mean to remain until the thing is settled. I am told I am to be personally insulted for being here while I ought to be in Washington and that a Motion will be made expressing the opinion of one of the Branches that all their Members ought to be present at the discussion of the French Treaty. But I who know that the Presidents Election is of more consequence than any Treaty and who feel my presence here to be critically important, mean to remain and my friends with You who know the reason will readily excuse my absence. To weaken the federal Party in our Legislature which is stronger than I ever knew it an attempt is made to set aside the Charleston Election and I have suggested a new idea to the Petitioners which is to suspend the sitting members immediately from their seats. I inclose You a Petition on the subject which at their requests *I have drawn and they are* now debating it. Whether they vote or not I think we shall carry the Election and the Moment it is decided I will write You. my situation here is peculiarly delicate and singular. I am the *only member* of Congress of either side present and the federalists view me with a very jealous Eye. I long to see the Business happily and safely over and to personally pay my respects to You being with great respect and regard

Dear Sir

Yours Truly

CHARLES PINCKNEY

November 22 : 1800

In CoLumbia

We have elected 3 republican Members of Congress And a 4th had a narrow Squeeze.

December 2 : 1800 The Election is just finished and We Have, Thanks to Heaven's Goodness, carried it. We have Had a hard and arduous struggle and I found that as there Were no hopes from Philadelphia and it depended upon our State entirely to secure Your Election and that it would be almost death to our hopes for me to quit CoLumbia I have remained until it is over and now permit me to congratulate You my dear sir on an Event, which You will find we had an arduous and doubtful struggle to carry and of which I will send You the particulars before I set out. Expect me soon in Washington, but I shall be late, important public arrangements for the republican interest detaining me here a little longer. As to my own Affairs I never think of them. to secure Your Election has employed me, Mind Body and Estate since June.

To

The honourable Thomas Jefferson

I use the same precaution not to superscribe in my own hand. I trust all this precaution will not long be necessary

Post script —

Since writing the within I have some reason to Believe that much unfounded and pretended friendly information may be transmitted to promote applications to You and to decieve. I have therefore to request that so far as respects South Carolina, You would be so good as to wait the arrival of a Body of information I am collecting for your use, and intend, if nothing prevents, to Bring with me. When I arrive I will submit it to You merely for your information on such subjects as are interesting to the Republican Interest in the State and your own Superior Judgment will afterwards always best and most safely determine what is right or ought to be done.<sup>1</sup>

[Addressed: Free To  
 “The Honourable Thomas Jefferson  
 at the Seat of Government of the United States  
 at Washington  
 In Maryland

“To go By Post”

Post-marked: “Columbia S. C.  
 Dec. 2.”]

#### IV. PETER FRENEAU<sup>2</sup> TO JEFFERSON.

Columbia S<sup>c</sup> Carolina Dec<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> 1800.<sup>3</sup>

Sir

I do myself the honor of informing you that at One oClock this day the election for Electors for President and Vice President of the United States was terminated by the Legislature now sitting in this place. the result is as follows.

Republican		Federal	
John Hunter	87	William Washington	69
Paul Hamilton	87	John Ward	69
Robert Anderson	85	Thomas Roper	67
Theodore Gailliard	85	James Postell	66
Arthur Simkins	84	John Blasingame	66
Wade Hampton	82	John M <sup>c</sup> Pherson	66
Andrew Love	82	William Falconer	64
Joseph Blyth	82	Henry Dana Ward	63.

The Vote tomorrow I understand will be Thomas Jefferson 8. Aaron Burr 7. Geo Clinton 1.<sup>4</sup> you will easily discover why the one Vote is

<sup>1</sup> Allusions to Pinckney's recommendations on these subjects may be found in Adams's *Writings of Gallatin*, I. 31, 38.

<sup>2</sup> Peter Freneau (1757-1813), brother of Philip Freneau the poet, secretary of the state of South Carolina and editor of the *Charleston Gazette*.

<sup>3</sup> Jefferson Papers, Ser. 2, Vol. 34, No. 56. Endorsed by Jefferson: “rec<sup>d</sup> Dec. 12.”

<sup>4</sup> Pickering, writing to King from Easton, December 27 (*Life and Correspondence of Rufus King*, III. 352) says, “It is said in one of the newspapers that General Pinckney has written to Mr. Jefferson, that So. Carolina gave 8 votes for him and 7 for Mr. Burr.” It is probable that Freneau's letter was the original source of this (mistaken) information,

varied. I take the liberty of giving you this information because Mr C. Pinckney is not on the spot. he is at his plantation about five Miles distant<sup>1</sup> and will not be in time for the Post of this day. I know that it is his most earnest wish to give you the earliest information of the result of all our labors.

With the most sincere respect  
I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your Most obedient  
and Very Hum<sup>l</sup> Servant,  
PETER FRENEAU.

Thomas Jefferson Esq<sup>r</sup>.

V. CHARLES PINCKNEY TO JEFFERSON.<sup>2</sup>

Dear Sir

I wrote you yesterday a short Letter of sincere congratulation on our success in the Election and as it will be some time before I can be at Washington I wish to detail to you the reasons that will inevitably detain me. When I was two Years since a candidate for the Senate I pledged myself to the republican Interest of this State to use every Exertion in my power to make a peace with France and place You in the chair and told them that from my belief of their principles and some little knowledge of the American Character and people that I believed they only wanted to be properly informed and some Exertions to be used and *persevered in* to do every thing that was right. In a confidence in my Industry at least and perseverance, the upper Members on this occasion gave up in my favour a rule they had always observed, which was to have one senator from the Upper and one from the lower country, and elected me.<sup>3</sup> You know what has since happened with respect to France and my Exertions on that subject and it only remained at the present time to realize our Expectations respecting your Election. I clearly foresaw that if Pennsylvania did not *vote fully*, the Fortune of America depended in a great Measure on the Vote of this state. I also saw that the nomination of General Pinckney was done with a View to divide us and particularly calculated to place me in a difficult and delicate and perhaps dangerous situation. they supposed I had some influence here and thought that family reasons or the number of otherwise good republicans who would from private and personal attachment support General Pinckney, would draw me off or at least neutralize me. You must remember I mentioned this to You in Philadelphia and the event has fully justified

which Jefferson repeated in his well-known letter of December 15 to Burr. The information, it will be seen, reached him on December 12; on December 11 Senator Gunn understood the votes of South Carolina to be for Jefferson and Burr; Gunn to Hamilton, Hamilton's *Works*, VI. 483.

<sup>1</sup> See the Report of the Historical Manuscripts Commission, *Annual Report of the American Historical Association for 1896*, pp. 858, 859.

<sup>2</sup> Jefferson Papers, Ser. 2, Vol. 66, No. 40. Endorsed by Jefferson: "rec<sup>d</sup> Dec. 23."

<sup>3</sup> When Pinckney was elected the other senator from South Carolina was Jacob Read, a resident of Charleston, as Pinckney originally was.

the opinion I had at that time formed. I returned in June and immediately commenced my Writings and operations for the Elections that were to take place in October throughout every part of the state. The particulars of the Charleston Election I transmitted and from the Loss of that (they have 17 members)<sup>1</sup> I found it was indispensable to redouble my Exertions. the Weight of Talent, Wealth, and personal and family influence Brought against us were so great, that after the Charleston Election was lost many of our most decided friends began to despair. the federal party acquired immense confidence and it was under these circumstances I found it indispensable to come CoLumbia myself and remain there until the Election was over. Most of our friends believe that my Exertions and influence owing to the information of federal affairs I gave them, has in a great measure contributed to the decision and firmly believing myself that they were indispensable to Your Success I did not suppose myself at Liberty to quit CoLumbia until it was over. they have insured to me the hatred and persecution of the federal party for ever and the loss of even the acquaintance or personal civility of many of my relatives, but I rejoice I have done my duty to my country and shall ever consider it as among the most fortunate Events of my Life. If as Governour Monroe writes me Pennsylvania is uncertain, and South Carolina has decided the Point, I shall doubly rejoice at the honour she has done herself and "*that she is South Carolina still.*" I am uncertain Yet when I shall, from important public reasons, be able to set out or whether by sea or land. I am at present better employed here in fixing the republican Interest in this state like a rock against which future federal storms may [beat] with less probability of success and when this is finished and the Election of a Senator over I mean to set out. In the interim Believe me with affectionate attachment and great respect

Dear Sir

Yours Truly

CHARLES PINCKNEY

December 1800

In CoLumbia

For fear of accidents to my former Letter, I inclose You a Duplicate of the Charleston Petition to shew what Difficulties we had to encounter there and the List of the Votes for Electors here to shew how hard and strongly contested their election has Been at CoLumbia. General Pinckney has taken his seat in the Senate the first Day<sup>2</sup> and is now in CoLumbia I am so occupied here night and Day in public Business that I have but one Moment to write to my friends and therefore I will thank You to communicate to my worthy friends General Mason and the M<sup>r</sup> Nicholass

<sup>1</sup> Fifteen in the House and two in the Senate.

<sup>2</sup> Christopher G. Champlin, Congressman from Newport, writing from Washington on December 12, and discussing the news of the South Carolina election, which had arrived in Washington the evening before, says: "It seems two or three Federal Parishes lost their votes by double returns—that is to say: Gen. Pinckney was chosen to represent two or three different Parishes." G. C. Mason, *Reminiscences of Newport*, p. 111.

and M<sup>r</sup> Burr all such intelligence from our state as I send You or may transmit and you think I would wish them to know.

This will be delivered to you by a  
Very confidential young man  
who carries our eight Votes for  
Yourself and M<sup>r</sup> Burr and We have  
been at great pains to get so  
confidential a man to carry them.

To

The Honourable Thomas Jefferson

[*Addressed :*

“To

“The Honourable Thomas Jefferson  
At the seat of the Government  
of the United States

at

Washington

“Favoured by M<sup>r</sup> George Brown”]

VI. CHARLES PINCKNEY TO JEFFERSON.<sup>1</sup>

Dear Sir

I wrote you some days since by the Express which carried our Votes and informed You of the necessity there was for my remaining sometime longer here to use my Exertions and those of my friends to fix the republican interest out of the reach of any future federal attack, that the Exertion of the federalists had been so uncommonly great in the late Election, as to give serious apprehensions to our friends particularly after the loss of the Charleston Election and that all the Talents Wealth and Influence of the Country had been on both sides brought into the Legislature, that believing the fortune of America to depend on our Vote I had thrown every consideration of affinity or Name or local attachment out of View and urged the giving the republican candidates *only*, our unanimous Vote. having carried this point We proceeded and have elected Yesterday a republican Governour<sup>2</sup> and M<sup>r</sup> John Ewing Calhoun<sup>3</sup> a staunch republican as my Colleague in the Senate. there are still some points important to the republican Interest to be settled and which require my presence. I then propose to go immediately to Charleston and proceed from thence to Washington to join You in time for the French Treaty which I find has not yet arrived nor have We any certain accounts of its being Signed.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Jefferson Papers, Ser. 2, Vol. 66, No. 38. Endorsed by Jefferson: “rec<sup>d</sup> Dec. 17.”

<sup>2</sup> John Drayton. On the death of Governor Edward Rutledge, January 23, 1800, Drayton, being lieutenant-governor, had taken his place. The legislature now elected him governor.

<sup>3</sup> John Ewing Calhoun, cousin of John C. Calhoun, who married his daughter. He was graduated at the College of New Jersey in 1774, was often a member of the legislature of South Carolina, and was a U. S. senator from 1801 to 1802, in which year he died.

<sup>4</sup> It was signed September 30, 1800. Davie arrived at Norfolk with it on December 15.

You must recollect that when I saw You in Philadelphia I told You it would be late before I could see you this Session, that I considered the carrying Your Election in this State as the thing to which I ought above every other to Above every other to attend to, for that could We but carry that, all subordinate arrangements would follow of course and I well knew from General Pinckney's public and private influence the opposition would be formidable and that it would be dangerous to give him the Vote of this State even if he was upon the same ticket with You. but this both parties never thought of. both were so confident of their own strength and the junction of about a dozen cautious members who would not declare themselves for either, that they rejected at the outset, all idea of compromise, and never I believe has Disappointment been greater than to the Federalists, or Joy more sincere than to the Republicans. Our State has done itself immortal honour and will I trust be considered in future as one of those firm Pillars of American republicanism which no private affection or attachment or local interest can ever for a moment shake. as such I hope We shall have the honour of presenting her to You and I will undertake to promise her warmest support to those republican and liberal measures which We are all sure will so eminently distinguish Your administration and bless Your country. If no accident happens to my health you will see me as soon as the public good authorises me to leave this place and state. no private concerns ever detain me. embarked as I am in a great Cause I have been and am wholly devoted to it and with every sentiment of respect and affectionate attachment I am my dear sir

Yours truly

CHARLES PINCKNEY

December 6 : 1800

In CoLumbia

You very much surprise me by saying you have not received my Book and Numbers. The Book therefore I send again and enclose You all the Numbers I have. the remaining ten will be sent you. at present they have all that was here been distributed among the members, and the new Edition is only finished as far as I send them now—to the 14[th] partly. I will send the rest for I wish you very much to see the 4 Numbers on the Common Law as applicable to the Courts of the United States, and to give me your opinion of my reasonings on them.

For

The Honourable Thomas Jefferson

[*Addressed :*

“ Free

To

“ The Honourable Thomas Jefferson  
at the Seat of the Government of the  
United States at Washington  
Maryland

“ By the Post ”

Postmarked : “ Columbia S. C.  
Dec. 6.”]

VII. CHARLES PINCKNEY TO JEFFERSON.<sup>1</sup>

Dear Sir

Having finished the public Business I went to CoLumbia on I was returning to Charleston to take shipping for Washington and at this place met with a paper which is inclosed and which has surprised me exceedingly. is it possible that the State of Pennsylvania has been deprived of her Vote by a majority of two in the senate?<sup>2</sup> Or, taking the whole number of the federal part of their senate together, by *13 men, and that*, after the public opinion had been expressed by so decided a majority in every way in which their Citizens had an opportunity of doing so? and what is to *be result*? fortunately for the United States South Carolina has by her Vote decided the Election without Pennsylvania but will the people of that state so easily acquiesce in being thus deprived of their constitutional right and of the honour of having participated in the change that is to take place? I now feel doubly pleased that I remained and went to CoLumbia to aid with my Exertions the securing the Vote of this State *entire*, for had she Voted otherwise I can scarcely conceive what may have been the consequence and you must have long before this been convinced that without the Vote of this state the Event might have been doubtful; for that of Rhode Island was a Was a thing scarcely to have been looked for, and I am afraid even now to rely implicitly on it as we have just heard that some of our intelligence from Maryland is premature and that after all You will not have more than one half their Vote. I wish you to be handsomely elected and to have so many sound Votes to spare that no little carpings or cavils at dates or Words or trifles shall vitiate the Election or give to your opponents the most distant right to dispute it's regularity. I trust You and all my friends at Washington have received all my letters and therefore are not surprised at not seeing me with You yet. I knew my presence at CoLumbia to be of more consequence, than it could possible be elsewhere, for I was always afraid Pennsylvania would not vote. M<sup>r</sup> Monroe's Letter which I inclose to you strengthened this opinion and therefore I gave up the idea of going to Congress and went there. I send You M<sup>r</sup> Monroe's Letter to shew you how convinced I was and ought to have been, that Our state was to decide and as I have always made a point of attending my public duties with diligence I wish You and my friends to know the absolute necessity there was for my absence and not to blame it. I intend, if nothing prevents to be with You sometime in January and until then I remain with great Esteem and regard Dear Sir Yours Truly

CHARLES PINCKNEY

I omitted to mention to You that *the Letters* I got from M<sup>r</sup> Monroe and

<sup>1</sup> Jefferson Papers, Ser. 2, Vol. 66, No. 42. Endorsed by Jefferson: "recd Jan. 4."

<sup>2</sup> The Senate of Pennsylvania (Federalist) by a vote of 13 to 11 rejected a House bill providing for the election of electors by joint ballot of the two houses.



you, both shewed marks of having *been opened*

Winyaw (in South Carolina) December 20 1800  
If Colonel Hampton<sup>1</sup> of this State should go to Washington and call upon You I beg to introduce him to You in the most particular manner as one of our best friends and whose communications and services in the republican cause have been very important to us. it is with great concern I have just heard that my fears on the Rhode Island head were too well founded. I was always afraid that much good could not come out of either Nazareth or Galilee and I find I was right. New England is New England *still* and unless an earthquake could remove them and give them about ten degrees of our southern sun in their constitutions they will always remain so. You may as well attempt to separate the Barnacle from the Oyster, or a body of Caledonians as to divide New England. not so our southern Gentry. View Maryland and North Carolina and tell me by what Policy can it be, that We have lost so many Votes from states who ought to cling to the southern republican interest as to the rock of their *earthly* salvation—states too with whom so much pains have been taken to direct them in the right road.

I must request You not to come to any determination with respect to arrangements in this state until You see me, if I live to come on, as I have some information I do not choose to commit to Paper to give You after which, you will be better able to judge what is best to be done here. I have reasons very important to the republican interest for making this request, reasons which our late very arduous contest in this State could alone have developed, but which are very important to You to know.

To

The Honourable Thomas Jefferson

[*Addressed :*

“In Town

22 Dec<sup>r</sup>

To

The Honourable Thomas Jefferson

At the City of

FREE

Washington

in

“By Post—— Maryland”]

VIII. CHARLES PINCKNEY TO JEFFERSON.<sup>2</sup>

Dear Sir

I wrote you some weeks since informing you that after the finishing some indispensable public Business important to the continuance and increase of the republican interest in this state I should go to Charleston and proceed from thence by Water either to Baltimore or to Washington as passages offered. Since this I am concerned to inform You that in

<sup>1</sup> Colonel Wade Hampton ; see *Report of American Historical Association*, 1896, pp. 845-850.

<sup>2</sup> Jefferson Papers, Ser. 2, Vol. 66, No. 41. Endorsed by Jefferson : “rec<sup>d</sup> Jan. 25.”

my way down from CoLumbia stopping at this place I have been siezed with a most violent cold and sore throat occasioned by the severe cold weather we have had and my being exposed to it. it has confined me to my chamber and continues to oppress me very much. I am afraid it will be sometime before I can go on to Charleston, where I left my little ones, and to which place I have written to my friends to look out for a passage from thence to Baltimore that I may be with you as soon as possible after I am better. I wish I was with You now but my absence was inevitable, as I am sure I did more good by going up to our Legislature at CoLumbia than I could have done by going to any other Part of the Globe at that time. Whenever I see you and present to You *my situation* at CoLumbia and what passed there You will be not a little astonished. it has unravelled *mysteries* which I wish to explain to You and is the reason for my requesting You not to think of any arrangements for this State until You recieve the information I have collected and prepared for You, after which You will be fully able to judge for Yourself and know what is best to be done

the feds have had some hopes of creating confusion by there being an equality of Votes but I find by the inclosed Extract that Tennessee has made a difference of one Vote,<sup>1</sup> and as Your Majority over federal candidates is so great there can be no cavil. I am hopeful to be with You before the Votes are opened and counted and am with affectionate respect and attachment

Dear Sir

Yours Truly

CHARLES PINCKNEY

January 8: 1801

At Winyaw

I am glad the French convention is ratified By Senate.<sup>2</sup> it was feared the payment for Captures might have been a clog by the disappointed federalists But I suppose the public opinion has overawed them and it passed as a matter of course. they would not venture to stop it.

IX. CHARLES PINCKNEY TO JEFFERSON.<sup>3</sup>

Dear Sir

Although not sufficiently recovered from the effects of my late fall from my carriage to venture it I propose embarking on sunday to join you at Washington having taken my passage for that purpose and as I cannot travel by land, again venture a Winter Voyage by sea. I write this Line to inform you of it and to mention that having seen in the Northern papers an account that a compromise was offered and rejected by the Federalists I do positively deny that any such compromise was

<sup>1</sup> A mistake. Tennessee gave three votes to Jefferson and three to Burr, and in the total each had 73 votes.

<sup>2</sup> It was not ratified till February 3.

<sup>3</sup> Jefferson Papers, Ser. 2, Vol. 66, No. 41 a. Endorsed by Jefferson: "recd Feb. 8."

offered by the body of the republican interest or ever intended by them. if any thing ever was said on that subject it must have been by some one or two of our friends who might have been very anxious to secure Your Election and would rather compromise than risque it, but if even one did whisper such a thing it was *wholly unknown* to me, or to the great Body of republican interest, for they were determined from the Jump never to hear of any compromise, and so far from thinking of it they met at the academy hall in CoLumbia the very first Night of the Session and near seventy of them signed a Paper and determined not to compromise but to support the Ticket of the republican interest as it was run and carried. Ten Members from the Lower Country were absent—out of these Ten three federalists three of the republican interest and four Ties or Equalities common to both. the average Majority to be relied upon on the joint Vote was 19 and I mention this to you to shew that there is never the least Danger of the South Carolina Legislature.

The last Election was the most federal I ever knew in our state owing to Charleston and obvious reasons. the Wind having changed, certain influences will change also and under a proper Management I do not doubt Charleston may be made one of *the Strongholds* of republicanism as it possesses most excellent Materials.—Health, affectionate respect and Esteem conclude me Dear Sir

Yours Truly

CHARLES PINCKNEY

January 24: 1801

In Charleston

X. CHARLES PINCKNEY TO JEFFERSON.<sup>1</sup>

Dear Sir

I recollect before I left Carolina I requested you by letter not to make any arrangements or take any step respecting that State until I had seen you as I had some opinions and information to communicate on that subject.

On reflection since, I have been induced to suppose that this request on my part was an improper one, and that I ought not to presume so far as to wish to intrude on you my opinions on state arrangements, or any other subject, even as they respect South CaroLina. I therefore intreat, You will *not recollect* such a request has ever been made *by me*. motives of delicacy and unfeigned respect for you make this request proper on my part before I leave Georgetown.

From the difficulty of obtaining such a conveyance either by land or water from hence as is convenient I am afraid I shall be detained some days. if in the interim M<sup>r</sup> Madison for whom I have had an unchangeable respect and friendship should arrive I will be particularly obliged to you to ask him to inform me of it that I may have an opportunity of seeing him before I go.

<sup>1</sup> Jefferson Papers, Ser. 2, Vol. 66, No. 37. Endorsed by Jefferson "recd Mar. 6."

If you remain here as long as I do I will do myself the honour of paying my respects to You before I set out and with my most sincere wishes for Your health and honour and success in the administration I remain with respect and regard

Dear Sir

Yours Truly

CHARLES PINCKNEY

March 5 : 1801

GeorgeTown

NOTE. "*Journal of the most remarkable Occurrences in Quebec 1775.*"

Some years ago I received from London a manuscript diary which was entitled "Journal of the most remarkable occurrences in Quebec, since Arnold appear'd before the Town on the 14th November 1775," which I have only recently had an opportunity of examining. It is a foolscap octavo, 6 inches by  $3\frac{3}{4}$ , containing 95 pages and title, closely written in a uniform hand and ink, apparently at the end of the eighteenth century. The title gives no indication of authorship, but the regularity of the entries forbids the idea of its being an original. No clue exists as to its former ownership or history, further than that it was sold at a sale in London.

When looking into it, my attention was called to the diary published by the New York Historical Society in their *Collections* for 1880, p. 173, which at first glance appeared to be the same. A closer examination, however, revealed the fact that great liberties had been taken either with the manuscript or with the printed copy.

The librarian of the New York Historical Society, Mr. Kelby, kindly informed me, in response to my enquiry, that they had re-printed it from William Smith's *History of Canada*, Quebec, 1815, Vol. 2, p. 81, and a reference to that book confirmed the statement. It is a most circumstantial account of the attack by Montgomery and Arnold on Quebec, written by one of the defenders, and I was therefore surprised to find another version in existence.

The manuscript differs from the printed copy in being more concise. The lists of troops, the condition of the weather and the direction of the wind are identical, except in the first list, p. 177, *N. Y. H. S. Coll.*, where a palpable misprint, copied from Smith, destroys the correctness of the addition. Smith, as Chief Justice of Quebec, and a loyalist from New York State, with some literary reputation, must have had access to many documents which have since disappeared. He prints the diary as a footnote, without note